

The Honorable Barbara J. Rothstein

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

JACOB ATKINSON,

Plaintiff,

v.

AARON’S LLC, *et al.*,

Defendants.

NO. 23-cv-1742-BJR

**ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND
DENYING IN PART DEFENDANT’S
MOTION FOR PARTIAL
RECONSIDERATION OR TO
CERTIFY INTERLOCUTORY
APPEAL**

I. INTRODUCTION

This case was originally filed in King County Superior Court alleging that Defendant, Aaron’s, LLC DBA Aaron’s Sales & Lease Ownership, LLC (“Aaron’s”) had violated a specific provision of Washington State’s Equal Pay and Opportunities Act (“EPOA”), RCW 49.58.110, which requires certain employers to disclose the wage scale or salary range, and a general description of other compensation and benefits, in each posting for an available position. Aaron’s removed the case to this Court on the basis of diversity jurisdiction and filed a motion to dismiss, which this Court granted and subsequently ordered the case be remanded back to King County Superior Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c). *See* Am. Order, ECF No. 41. Now pending before the Court is Aaron’s motion seeking partial reconsideration, or, in the alternative, requesting the

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1 Court to certify the Amended Order for interlocutory appeal under 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b) and stay
2 further proceedings. Mot., ECF No. 42. Having reviewed the materials¹ and the relevant legal
3 authorities, the Court will grant in part and deny in part Aaron's motion and lift the temporary stay
4 of remand. The reasoning for the Court's decision follows.

5 **II. BACKGROUND**

6 On March 9, 2023, Jacob Atkinson applied for a job opening with Aaron's at its store in
7 Longview, Washington. Compl. ¶¶ 8, 14-15, 29; Ex. 1, ECF No. 1-1. He alleges that the job opening
8 for a sales associate was posted on Aaron's website (jobs.aarons.com) and did not disclose the wage
9 scale or salary range. *Id.* ¶¶ 14-15; Ex. 1. Mr. Atkinson claims to represent more than 40 potential
10 class members who also applied for jobs with Aaron's for positions that did not disclose the wage
11 scale or salary range. *Id.* ¶ 14. By its dismissal motion, Aaron's contended that Mr. Atkinson lacked
12 standing to bring a private cause of action, failed to allege that he was a Washington resident when
13 he applied for the sales associate position, and failed to allege that he applied in good faith with the
14 intent of gaining employment. Dismissal Mot., ECF No. 24. The Court addressed the parties'
15 arguments regarding Mr. Atkinson's standing to sue Aaron's, and ultimately concluded that Mr.
16 Atkinson lacked constitutional standing, requiring remand of this case back to state court. Am.
17 Order.

18 **III. DISCUSSION**

19 Aaron's seeks partial reconsideration of the Amended Order, asking the Court to strike some
20 of the analysis it undertook, which Aaron's deems was unnecessary to the threshold determination
21 that constitutional standing does not exist. Mot. 1. Alternately, Aaron's requests that the Court

22
23 ¹ Including the motion, ECF No. 42; response in opposition, ECF No. 45; and reply, ECF No. 46.

1 certify the Amended Order for interlocutory appeal under 28 U.S.C. §1292(b), and that the Court
2 stay further proceedings during the pendency of the interlocutory appeal. *Id.* at 2.

3 **A. Partial Reconsideration**

4 The decision to grant or deny a motion for reconsideration is left to the sound discretion of
5 the trial court. *See Sch. Dist. No. 1J, Multnomah Cnty. v. ACandS, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255, 1262 (9th Cir.
6 1993). Such motions are disfavored and, absent exceptional circumstances, are only appropriate “if
7 the district court (1) is presented with newly discovered evidence; (2) committed clear error or the
8 initial decision was manifestly unjust; or (3) if there is an intervening change in controlling law.”
9 *Id.* at 1263; Western District of Washington Local Rule 7(h)(1) (“Motions for reconsideration are
10 disfavored. The court will ordinarily deny such motions in the absence of a showing of manifest
11 error in the prior ruling or a showing of new facts or legal authority which could not have been
12 brought to its attention earlier with reasonable diligence.”); *see also* Standing Order § H, ECF No.
13 13.

14 Aaron’s argues that the Court should have declined to address issues related to statutory
15 standing and contends that since the Court found that Mr. Atkinson lacked constitutional standing,
16 the analysis related to statutory standing is mere *dicta* and should be stricken. Mot. 5. Aaron’s also
17 “acknowledges that it is not necessarily improper to address statutory standing issues before
18 addressing constitutional standing issues.” *Id.* (citing cases). Mr. Atkinson neither opposes nor
19 addresses this request. Opp’n 1-2, ECF No. 45.

20 Although there is no showing of manifest error or any intervening change in controlling
21 law, in its discretion, the Court will strike Sections IV.A and IV.B from its Amended Order. The
22 statutory standing analysis undertaken was intertwined with the constitutional standing analysis,

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1 which is evident from the parties’ own arguments in their briefs regarding Aaron’s dismissal
2 motion. *See* ECF Nos. 24, 29, 32. However, given the Court’s ultimate conclusion that Mr. Atkinson
3 did not have constitutional standing, the additional analysis becomes advisory, and certainly is not
4 binding on the State court to whom the case is being remanded. *See Himes v. Thompson*, 336 F.3d
5 848, 853 (9th Cir. 2003) (“[O]nly Supreme Court law is binding on the states. . . .”); *Yniguez v.*
6 *State of Ariz.*, 939 F.2d 727, 736 n.9 (9th Cir. 1991) (noting that a decision of a federal trial court
7 is not binding on the courts of a State). Accordingly, the Court strikes Sections IV.A and IV.B from
8 its Amended Order (page 8, line 11 to page 12, line 23).

9 **B. Interlocutory Appeal**

10 Generally, the United States Courts of Appeal have jurisdiction only over appeals from
11 “final decisions of the district courts.” *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1291. Congress created a limited exception
12 to the final-judgment rule in 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b), which “provides a mechanism by which litigants
13 can bring an immediate appeal of a non-final order upon the consent of both the district court and
14 the court of appeals.” *In re Cement Antitrust (MDL No. 296)*, 673 F.2d 1020, 1025–26 (9th Cir.
15 1981) (*en banc*). Known as an interlocutory appeal, these appeals are approved only in “rare
16 circumstances” because they are “a departure from the normal rule that only final judgments are
17 appealable,” and therefore requests for interlocutory appeals “must be construed narrowly.” *James*
18 *v. Price Stern Sloan, Inc.*, 283 F.3d 1064, 1070, n. 6 (9th Cir. 2002); *see also In re Cement Antitrust*,
19 673 F.2d at 1026 (stating that Section 1292(b) is “to be used only in exceptional situations in which
20 allowing an interlocutory appeal would avoid protracted and expensive litigation”). The party
21 seeking interlocutory appeal “bears the heavy burden of demonstrating that the case is an
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1 exceptional one in which immediate appeal is warranted.” *White v. Nix*, 43 F.3d 374, 376 (8th Cir.
2 1994).

3 In its Reply, Aaron’s notes that since Mr. Atkinson essentially consented to the withdrawal
4 of Sections IV.A and IV.B from the Court’s Amended Order, it is unnecessary to address the
5 interlocutory appeal. Reply 2. Further, the issues are uniquely state court issues, i.e., how
6 Washington state courts would interpret provisions in the Washington Equal Pay and Opportunities
7 Act. State courts provide the authoritative adjudication of questions of state law. *Arizonans for*
8 *Official English v. Arizona*, 520 U.S. 43, 48, (1997) (“Federal courts lack competence to rule
9 definitively on the meaning of state legislation.”).

10 Accordingly, Defendant’s request to certify interlocutory appeal is denied, and this case
11 shall be remanded to the King County Superior Court.

12 IV. CONCLUSION

13 For the foregoing reasons,

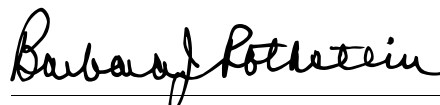
14 1. Defendant Aaron’s, LLC’s Motion for Partial Reconsideration, or, in the
15 Alternative, to Certify Interlocutory Appeal and Stay Proceedings, ECF No. 42, is
GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART;

16 a. The Court hereby strikes Sections IV.A and IV.B. from the Amended Order,
ECF No. 41;

17 b. The Court denies Defendant’s request to certify interlocutory appeal.

18 2. This case is remanded to King County Superior Court.

19 DATED this 26th day of June 2024.

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22 Barbara Jacobs Rothstein
U.S. District Court Judge

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